esitated to cry out, "We are for Harrison now and

TO BRING THE ISSUES HOME TO VOTERS. Do you know that in this State there are over 18,000 school districts? The theory of this League movement is that in every school district where there are twenty epublicans there shall be a Republican club, so that e issues of this campaign can be brought down to the ndividual order. Every man shall have a chance once in his life of deciding whether he is for or against that great American people that first we protect ourselves, we protect American homes, American workmen and the American fig. When we met the Democrats next, we found them in the Academy of Music in New-York, attempting to ratify the nomination of St. Louis. Their greatest speakers appeared spologizing for what Demorracy had done or had not done. Let us see that in every corner of this State the Republicans shall be aroused even as they have been aroused in Missouri, where in the one town of Douglas, having a population of 4,000 people, when they had a Republican procession they had 6,000 people in line. In the midst of the procession were eighty men in one club, and seventy-five of those men were ex-Confederates and part and parcel heretofere of the Democratic party. We do not expect to carry Missouri, because the Democrats do the counting there, but there is a time coming, iting there, but there is a time coming, am assured by the president of the ouri State League, when even in Missouri this theory Missouri State League, when even if Missouri this theory that some other country can control us and bring in their goods and close our factories will be something of the past and this broad platform of ours shall once more gain the ascendancy, and the only party which has shown itself capable of managing the affairs of the country and equal every emergency shall be reinstated.

PRESIDENT HEFFORD HOPEFUL OF VICTORY. Mr. Hefford, the president of the League, followed with a speech, stating the objects of the League work. He said in part:

With the history of the Republican party before us, are there not issues enough to demand and hold the attention of the young men of the League during the campaign on which we have entered? With a united party in this State, brought about by the wisdom of our delegation to the Chicago Convention under the leadership of him who, we had hoped, would be our standard-bearer in this campaign, had hoped, would be our standard-bearer in this campaign, we can see no reason why, if every man in the League does his duty, the Republican electors on the 4th of March next shall see that banner so gloriously insertbed at Chicago with the names of General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New-Yerk, unfurled to the breeze on Capitol Hill in Washington. When, in December last, you named me president of the Republican League State of New-York, it was an unlooked-for hor which I at the time took occasion to gratefully acknowledge; but since I have become acquainted with the g-ntile edge; but since I have become expenses of your executive men-the faithful and energetic members of your executive committee-I have esteemed it a still greater honor to be associated with men of their character and standing and with Republicans who have so unselfishly labored for their party's good; and as to your sub-executive committee, per-mit me to say that they have done their duty nobly and mit me to say that they have done their duty nooly and well. I call to mind meetings of this committee at which every member, representing different parts of the State, responded when his name was called—an incident showing unusual faithfulness and a record which I have never seen equalled in an organization of this kind.
GREETINGS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.

As Mr. Hefford concluded his speech, the Convention recognized, with a cheer, the fact that General James W. Husted was claiming the floor. "What's the matter with the Bald Eagle?" inquired a delegate, and there was a roar of responses of " He's all right."

General Husted bowed in response and said: Mr. Chairman, the Republican State Committee met in New-York yesterday. Its members recognized the fact New-York yesterias. Its members for President resis with New-York, that it rests largely with the members of the Republican League of this State if they work hard. They recognize that you are not politicians, but patriots, not Mugwumps (loud applause), that you are believers in the doctrine of protection to American industry, of protection to American workingmen, and as such the State Committee appointed a committee consisting of I. A. Eagleson, Edgar Bracket, John W. Vrooman and myself, to bear to you its greet

General Husten then, at the request of the Convention, took the platform and read the following message from the Republican State Committee: The Republican State Committee of the State of New-

assembled, refer with pride to the Convention of the Republican State League to be held at Saratoga, July 11, 1888, and upon the eve of that convention send them greeting. Duly appreciating the labor of the convention and the importance of its work, recognizing fact that the convention is composed of representative Republicans of the State, we believe its results will be of great good to the Republican party during the

Republican League the piedge of our hearty co-operation in the work of the campaign before us, and urge therough organization on our part, believing that its work ill materially aid the party in the campaign, and insure the success of the Republican party and of Republican ciples in the November election PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE IN SIX MONTHS.

James S. Lehmaier, secretary of the League, submitted his report. It was an excellent review of the life of the organization since it was forme on December 16, 1887, in New-York City. He said the objects and purposes of the association of Republican clubs required time to be thoroughly developed, but the fact that from the handful of clubs in this State prior to the Chickering Hall Convention the number had grown to upward of 550, over 450 of which have been organized since the formation of the League, shows how thoroughly and efficaciously this idea has been spread. Mr. Lehmaier added:

The number of club organizations in this State is in creasing daily. There are now in the State of New-York sione nearly 100 more clubs than were alleged to have noeratic Club Convention held in Baltimore, a conven-which, as an imitation of the spontaneous convecation of clubs held at Chickering Hall in December, 1887. like all imitations, a compliment to that which i Sought to imitate, and bore evidence how even the Dem-ocratic party of the equatry has been impressed with the impersance of club organization. A careful estima made by your secretary as to the number of members now enrolled in the various R publican clubs throughout this State, an investigation which was begun and combetween 75,000 and 80,000 voters so enrolled, and that this number is being increased daily. In the language of the old war refrain:

ming. Father Abraham, A hundred theusand more."

One hundred and eighty four clubs have perfected oir membership in the League, being distributed among

	ague, being distributed among
fifty counties as follows:	
Albany Allegheny Broeme Cattariugna Cayura Chautauqua Chemang	Wayne Westchester Yates
Опопаво	

The policy of the League in this State in requiring proof of the permanency of the different clubs making ap-plication for admission, and the action of the Executive dittee requiring the payment of annual dues previous to admission, have had a tendency to limit the nur clubs which have joined the League, but it has also, on the other hand, tended to create strong club organizations, instead of bringing about a multiplication of small and weak clubs, it has in many instances, especially in the rural districts, caused the organization of strong in dividual clubs in two different townships, the membership of which is drawn from the various villages in the locality. The continuance of this policy is a matter which may aps fitly engage the consideration of the convention Its adoption, in the first place, seemed necessary to the executive committee and was occasioned by the necessity of raising some funds for the disbursement incidental to

The League will, of course, not rest content with wha done. The hard and difficult work of the National and State campaigns is before us. Every Republican club should be brought under the standard which the League has set up. More than that, an effort should b made to enroll every Republican club or-ganization, thereby creating an army as great, as powerful and as petriotic in its advocacy and defence of the principle of protection to American industries as was that other great army of quarter of a century ago in the preservation and defene of the National Government. This can only be accom-plished by the hardest kind of hard work and by making every Republican feel a sense of individual responsibility in the labors and results of the contest, and to this the League should henceforth and to the last hour of the compaign dedicate itself. In this way, and in this way only, can success be assured. (Applause.)
Upon motion of ex-Senator Andrew Davidson,

of Cooperstown, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Its members are Andrew Davidson, John W. Vroeman, W. F. Wyckoff, N. F. Munsell, S. N. D. North, H. J. Coggeshall, E. L. Adams, W. A. Henderson, W. H. Stoitz, Walter S. Hubbell and Albert Hoysradt. The Convention then ad-journed until 2:30 p. m.

SENATOR EVARTS ON THE ISSUES.

SOUTH MADE SOLID FOR FREE TRADE. THE DELEGATES ENCOURAGED BY LETTERS FROM GENERAL HARRISON AND MR. MORTON-A BRIEF SPEECH BY WARNER MILLER.

Saratoga, July 11 (Special) .- At the afternoon session of the Convention James S. Lehmaier. Charles H. Moore, E. T. Brackett and William H. Lyon were elected delegates at large to the National League. There has been a movement to change the officers of the League, and there promised yes terday to be quite a contest over the matter. General Husted thought that it would be impolitic to have such a struggle, and, with this view, he moved that the present officers of the League be reelected. He then made a speech to the Convention, arguing that it was dangerous "to swap horses while crossing a stream," and that the League would do the best work if no changes were made in its staff of officers. He moved that the officers be re-elected by acclamation. Senator Coggeshall, who had taken the chair at the request of R. R. Hefford, president of the League, who of course modestly refrained from having connection with such an affair, put General Husted's motion. There was a loud volley of "Yeas" and a somewhat feeble "Nay." Senator Coggeshall declared the motion carried, and there was a storm of cheers, but upon the heels of it, Mr. Hess protested against the acceptance of Senator Coggeshall's decision. He thought there should be a regular ballot. It became evident that James S. Lehmaier's friends had intended to press him for the presidency. The Convention good-naturedly reconsiderd General Husted's motion to elect the old officers by acclamation, and R. R. Hefford and James S. Lehmaier were duly nominated for the presidency. After a large number of speeches, both Messrs. Lehmaier and Hefford declined the nomination, but immediately Mr. Lehmaier moved the nomination of Mr. Hefford by acclamation, and it was carried. Senator Coggeshall then moved the re-election of Mr. Lehmaier by acclamation. Mr. Lehfirst declined the nominamajer at tion, but Senator Coggeshall insisted upon drafting him and at last he accepted the re-election proffered him. All the other officers of the League were then re-elected by acclamation. James W. Hawes presided during the stormy debate about Mr. Hefford and had previously seconded the latter's nomination for president. At the conclusion of that debate Mr. Hawes moved that the representation of New-York, Kings and Eric counties upon the Executive Committee should be increased. The motion was adopted and New-York was granted eight members, Kings four members, and Erie two members. The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening. When the Convention delegates and about 2,000 other Republicans reassembled at 8'clock, a big rain storm had set in and the rink was rather damp, and streams of water penetrated it at various

CONGRATULATIONS FROM HARRISON AND MOR. TON.

The following letter had been received from Benjamin Harrison, and every one was put in good humor by its being read: Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.

To James S. Lehmaier: My Dear Sir: Your letter of July 6, inviting me on behalf of the Republican League of New-York to attend the Convention of the State League Clubs to be held at Saratoga on July 11, has been received. I thank you heartily for the invitation, though it will be quite impos-sible for me to accept the same. Allow me, however, to express my great interest in your meeting and personal appreciation of the value of your organization in the cam-The club organizations furnish the opportunity use the willing energy and interest of that great body of Republicans who are not connected with the ordinary campaign organizations. It should be, I think, the purpose of your membership, not only to take part in the demonstrations of the campaign, but more especially to do that individual work which is after all the most efficient in securing accessions. The Democratic party has heretofore loudly professed its competency to deal with the tariff question. It has now, fortunately for the country, been compelled to formulate a schedule which is necessarily definite and incapable of that double meaning so familiar. The issues now made are in its platform resolutions. The issues now made very sharp and clear, and the American people will adjudge them in favor of American interests and of a gov-ernment by majorities lawfully ascertained and honestly counted. Respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON. The following letter from Levi I

also read: Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 6th, 1888. James S. Lehmaler, erg., Secretary Republican League

of the State of New-York. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous invitation to attend the Convention of State League Clubs, to be held at Saratoga on July 11. It would give me pleasure to attend the conference and neet the distinguished rentiemen you mentien. But a previous engagement for the same date prevents an acceptance of your kind invitation. I have watched with interest the rapid growth of the movement for the extablishment of Republican clubs throughout the State, and desire to take this opportunity of complimenting you for its success. With best wishes for the continued success its success. With best wishes for the contained me, and extended usefulness of the movement, believe me, and extended usefulness of the movement. very faithfully yours. LEVI P. MORTON. Senator Frank Hiscock, under date of July 3,

wrote: I acknowledge the honor of your invitation to be pres

ent at a Convention of the League to be held at Saratoga on Wednesday, July 11, 1888, and to address the ratificaion meeting to be held on the evening of that day, and tion meeting to be held on the evening of that day, and I regret to say that I am forced to decline the invitation. I am one of the Finance Committee of the Senate now engaged in hearing and making the necessary examina-tion to prepare the proper amendments to the Mills bill when it shall reach the Senate, and I cannot neglect this important duty. I doubt not, however, the occasion will be a memorable and influential one in the approaching We have a splendid ticket and must carry New York.

AN OVATION FOR SENATOR EVARTS. Senator William M. Evarts entered the rink at 8:30 o'clock and was greeted with tremendous applause. The meeting was in the nature of a ratification meeting and E. O. Walcott, of Colorado, made the first speech. He said that he brought with him a message from the West, where there were no doubtful Republican States. New-York might, from apathy, still cling to her alliance with the solid South, but there would be a good report from Colorado and the West. Senator Evarts got the floor at 9 o'clock. The audience cheered for five minutes when he was introduced. He

You did me great honor in asking me to address an day of triumph in November next. (Applause.) No suffrage is worth supporting, no free institutions can long rest on a suffrage that is not instructed by knowledge and rest on a surrage that is not instructed by conscience. All the apparatus of party is but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals when not founded upon conscience. The tears and wounds of a million soldiers are behind that sufrage, and now comes election day, and the people are called upon to use that suffrage for their own welfare. The people must have a clear and distinct proposition before them. They can-not fight, as St Paul said, like men who beat the sir. put this land in a dangerous position. Fortunately for the people they cannot be misled. I put to the American people that in the period between the putting down of the Rebellion and the time when the Democrats assumed power the Republican party had conducted this Govern-ment economically, without fraud, had paid millions of ent economically, without fraud, had paid millions of obt and had put the Government on a sound financial

Here Mr. Evarts suddenly discovered with dismay that the rain was pouring into his hat. He removed it to a safe place. The audience laughed heartily and Mr. Evarts said:

My interest in my hat has always been famous. head could always take care of itself, but my hat must

be protected. (Laughter.)

The people of this country are thinking of back into power the party that so safely and wisely conducted the Government for many years. Mr. Cleve-land came into power saying that the Presidency was merely an executive office. But we have discovered the power of the Presidency. For the third time in our generation, we have seen a Northern President with a Southern constituency. The country was torn assunder by such an Administration. In that little period from 1853 to 1867 the Missouri compromise was passed. The country thought it had enough of such an arrangement, but James Buchanan was elected, and we had all the borrors of the Kansas and Nebraska controversy. The Northern people made up their minds that a Northern President and a Southern constituency was not a safe thing and we elected Abraham Lincoln. But see how carelessmess must be atoned for. It cost us a million soldiers and millions of dollars to keep our President

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

What vain talk is this that it does not matter who is

assassin the American people lost the second Adminis-tration of Lincoln, but we had not go, over the idea that it was a matter of some importance who was Presi-dent, and put the power in the hands of Ulyssos Grant dent, and put the power in the hands of Ulysses Grant (applause), and we feit safe. And so we went on, and two terms kept the country upright, safe, patriotic and true to its duties. Nobody was sent over to Europe as an emissary of this Government to explain away the war. Nobody inculcated in foreign courts the thought that in the sober sentiment of the American people it was a mistake to have had a war and that secession was not secession. Now the great nations who admired the persistence of this great people in subduing the greatest rebellion in history were surprised. They knew that the soldiers fought because they were free knew that the soldiers fought because they were free citizens. They knew that the vast work and toil to pay the debt had been done by citizen labor. They were not under the system of servile labor. Europe wondered again. Well, four years of the term of the soldier and sailor, Garfield, was cut short by another assassination and that eminent and able man, Arthur, succeeded him. THE SOUTH IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Then came a change to the Democratic party. Some people voted for the Democratic party's candidate to see what he would do. This State determined this prodi-(Cres of "No.") Let us have thirty or forty thousan plurality. I would not trust a small burnlity. (Laugh-ter.) I would have a plurality that could not be misinterpreted. And this leads us to the questions of the day. This South in charge of our Government has done a great many curious things. In the first place there was a Democratic majority of about thirteen in the House of Representatives. There was a minority of Democrats, who with the Republicans had a majority for protection men. The Democratic minority is being rubbed out Southern pressure. If we are to have the protective tariff defended, it must be by Republican votes. One Protection Democrat survives. Samuel J. Randall (applause) can well bide his time till the Protection Democrats of the North have punished their treacherou representatives who have surrendered to the South.
for Samuel J. Randa'l the Democrats would have efeated in 1884. At least that voice will not be heard this election on that side.

How was the Democratic protection vote rubbed out A man who held out against free trade did not get public building in his town or city because the Pre dent vetoed his appropriation. That of course, was merely an executive act. (Laughter.) Well, now about veto power. The Constitution save that the whole legis lative power is vested in Congress.

Here Warner Miller entered the hall and was greeted with such loud cheers that Mr. Evarts stopped speaking. Three rousing cheers were given in response to a cry from the platform of "Three cheers for the next Governor of New-York." Mr. Evarts then proceeded with a criticism of President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills. He said:

President Cleveland perverts the veto power when he vetoes these pension acts and requires a two-thirds major ity to overcome them. Let us elect a Republican majority of two-thirds in the House of Representatives. What is worse is that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is a fraudulent one. That majority is a great Trust which beyonts all legislation not liked by the great Trust which beycotts all legislation not liked by the South. That Trust seeks to suppress the representation of majorities. Take the great Educational bill for the education of the ignorant colored men of the South. The great legislative trust beycotted that bill, after it had been passed by the Senate. We passed through the Senate a bill to return to the Northern States from a full Treasury the direct tax. A great tax was to be returned to this State. That also was beycotted by the legislative trust. Then take Dakota with 600,000 population. That also beycotted by the Democratic House of Representatives, and then in the House of Representatives all great measurements. and then in the House of Representatives al' great measures are strangled. This is done by a candidate who said the Presidency was merely an executive office. Look out for a candidate who says that and see if he is in accord with the American people.

A MISLEADING CRY OF DANGER. This Administration had been in power two years and eight months when it was said that the country was in great danger and that an extra session was necessary. They avoided that, but in December the President devoted his entire message to that great danger. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and the President's heart was in that message. It is very ex-traordinary in view of the wealth of the country that the country was in such danger. Much might be forgiver the Democratic party in being embarrassed by a surplus They never had seen one before. (Laughter.) We we not embarrassed with a surplus when we took office fro the Democrats in 1861. What did we do with our sur-plus? We paid the National debt. But the Presiden said it was a terrible thing and the people were to be awakened to their danger. Well, for two years Mr. Cleveland had a majority in the House of Representatives. Why didn't they deal with the surplus? Thus the whole message of the President is an arraignment of the Demo (Applause.) What is at the bottom of i eratic party. all 7 It is to bring the people to vote upon the question of unnecessary revenue and to have them pierce every artery of industry and wealth. That is the Democratic

It was my good fortune to vote for William Henry Harrisen. (Applause.) It makes me feel old to look back forty-eight years, but I put to you if there is a single Re We wiked protection and free trade in that Harri paign. Daniel Webster made one of his greatest speeches on those themes in this very town of Saratoga.

Mr. Evarts read extracts from Webster's speech, which was a sarcastic review of a suggestion of a Democratic Congressman of the period that American workingmen should have their wages reduced to the level of the wages of laborers in Corsica and Italy. Webster showed that the Corsican laborer only received eighteen cents a day, and his wife only eleven cents a day. Mr. Evarts read extracts from a speech made by a Texas Congressman recently, arguing that American laborers could take the wages of Hindostan laborers, who are valid

man recently, arguing that American moorers conto take the wages of Hindostan laborers, who are paid ten cents a day, and remarked:

For my part I cannot see much difference between men who take such wages and slaves. They live through the year and have clothes on their backs at the end of it, but nothing more. I never dreamed it would be so, but it does seem as if the old taunt of "mudsili" would come true, if the South maintains control of our financial sys-The first bill passed in our 1st Congress was protective tariff measure and that has been our policy eve nce. George Washington was inaugurated as President wearing a brown cloth suit manufactured at Hartford, Cone

Mr. Evarts then read to the audience the fav orable comments of "The London Times" and "The London Spectator" in favor of Mr. Cleve land's message and added:

and's message and added:

If President Cleveland does not favor free trade, it is clear that free trade favors him. The Democratic party stokes up and down this land with a card bearing the cords: "Buy your clothes in England." This year election day is Laborers' Day. You can vote for high wages or low wages, as you please. There is no escaping the responsibility of the ballot this year, and I wish to state that all issues aside from protection and free trade are simply but a manifestation of a purpose to withdraw from this critical issue. Let us fight the issues which

NOT THE PARTY OF FREE WHISKEY. Now I want to say a word about the charge that Republican party is a whiskey party. Let us see. A story is told of Sheridan that he was found in a helpless and maudiin condition once, and was asked what his name was. There was an eminent temperance man and philanthropist named William Wilberforce, and Sheridan, whose wit had not left him, replied, "William Wilberwhiskey party ransacking the saleons for votes and ask what is the name of this party, they are told the "Republican party." (Great applause.)

liesn party." (Great applause.)

Addresses were also made by Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Congressman Boutelle, of Maine. It was just midnight when Mr. Boutelle ended, but the crowd insisted upon having a speech from ex-Senator Warner Miller, who said in the course of a brief speech: "Neither hunsahings nor speeches will carry this election. While the River to overcome the hordes of Democratic voters in New-York City. Whether I am your candidate or not, I shall speak to you in this campaign. This meeting and others give us an augury of victory we have not had so early before. The Republican party of New-York is as one man. All differences are past, and the Republican party of New-York, when united, is invincible." (Great applause.)

TARIFF TESTIMONY FROM EXPERIENCE Pittsburg, July 11 (Special).-J. Tillinghast, of Buffalo, assistant to President Chauncey M. Depew, of the New-York Central Rallroad, is in the cit; Speaking of the tariff question, he said: "One year of free trade in this country would make it protection for half a century. Some time ago I was interested in an ore mine, and labored under the delusion that it might pay to send our products to England, so I entered into a correspondence with some English parties. eply came that ore was selling, delivered, at \$2.50 a We were paying our miners over 63 cents , er ton for mining the product. It is needless to say my correspondence immediately ceased."

COLORED MEN FOR HARRISON. colored Harrison and Morton Campaign Club of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, held an enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday evening, at No. 182 Myrtle-ave. Forty-five new members were enrolled. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Democratic party suppressing the colored vote in the South by tion and violence, thereby showing itself hostile to the colored race and the principles of republican govern

"Swore Like Our Army in Flanders."

President of the United States. By the blow of an | ment. As long as a "Solid South," thus maintained, existed, no negro was justified in voting for the Democratic candidates. Negroes who did this were enemies to their race. The Chicago platform was indosed, and the club pledged its hearty support to the nominees of the Republican party. Another meeting will be held on July 24.

LEAGUE OFFICIALS IN SESSION. THEY REPORT THAT THE CLUB MOVEMENT IS GROWING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

An important meeting was held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Republican League, at No. 202 Fifth-ave. It was a meeting of the officials of the Republican League of the United States. At the Chicago Convention it was decided that it would be well to have a meeting when the members of the National mmittee were here, so that a conference could be held and the clubs could carry out the work of the campaign in the direction that the influence of the lubs could be best turned. There were present yes terday the representatives and presidents of many of the State Leagues of both the Northern and Southern

The morning session was confined to a discussion of the prospects for the campaign, and throughout the entire country there seems to be great enthusiasm for the ticket. The work of the League has already been feit, and in all the States where clubs have been or-ganized there have been large accessions to the Republican ranks. These are the names of the presi-dents of the leagues of the respective States:

W. H. L. Barnes, California; James A. Howarth, Connecticut; Dr. George W. Marshal, Delaware; W. W. Tracy, Illinois; J. N. Huston, In-diana; Frank D. Jackson, Iowa; J. G. Slonecker, Kansas; W. C. Goodloe, Kentucky; F. N. Dow, Maine W. W. Johnson, Maryland; George A. Marden, Massa-chusetts; J. E. Beal, Michigan; T. E. Byrnes, Minnesota; Matthew Reynolds, Missouri; John M. Thurston Nebraska; W. A. Mott, New-Jersey; R. R. Hepford New-York; J. A. Caldwell, Ohio; E. D. Curtis, Oregon John H. Weiss, Pennsylvania; John N. Brown, Rhode Island; H. Clay Evans, Tennessee; Redfield Proctor, Vermont: W. C. Elam, Virginia: C. M. Shinn, West Virginia: John C. Spooner, Wisconsin, and G. Christ, Arizona.

A special conference committee was appointed to meet a like committee appointed by the National Committee last night. This committee was composed of Nebraska; Wilbur O. Mott, New-Jersey; T. E. Byrnes, Minnesota; H. W. Hayes. Rhode Island; W. L. Taylor, Indiana; George Beaton, Ohio; W. W. Tracy, Illinois; Andrew B. Humphrey, secretary of the National

League.

During the day the League Club presidents united in a dispatch to the State Convention at Saratoga. It was as follows: The National Executive Committee of the Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled with the presidents of the various State Leagues, send greeting to the Republican clubs of New-York in convention assembled, and wish to express our gratification at the success of the club movement in New-York, and its bright promises of valuable assistance in reclaiming New-York for Harrison and Morton, and thereby restoring

the Republican party to National supremacy.
W. W. JOHNSON, Chairman. ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, Secretary,

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

The delegates then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where a conference was held with the National Committee. Another meeting will be held this morning and there will be also another conference of the Executive Committees of the National Committee and of the League some time during the day.

The following letter has been received by the National Republican League from General Harrison:

Indianapoits, Ind., July 3, 1888.

Andrew B. Humphrey, Secretary National Republican League, New York State.

League, New-York State, My Irear Sir: Please accept for yourself and the Exec searty thanks for the cordial words of congratulation and dises of support expressed in your telegram of June The Republican Club movement has been phenom enal in its growth and promises to be equally valuable in the good results which will accrue to our party from its in the good reserved for the state of the st

BARNUM NAMES A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. Washington, July 11.-William H. Ba num, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, to-day William L Scott, of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Matt. W. Ransom, of North Carolina Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Herman Ocirichs, of New-York; Miles Ross, of New-Jersey; Arthur Sewal, of Maine; and Erskine M.
Phelps, of Illinois.

There will be a meeting of the Campaign Committee at the headquarters of the National Temeratic Committee, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York City, on July 17, at 11 a. m.

ORGANIZING NEW-JERSEY CLUBS. The Republicans of Woodstock, N. J., on Tues

day night organized a club by electing Louis G. Facrth president, Joseph Williams vice-president, Levi Jackson treasurer and James McClave secretary. A movement is on foot in Newark to organize a Harrison club of veteran voters who cast their bal-lots for "Tippecanoe" Harrison in 1840.

The Republicans of New Brunswick had a rally and ratification meeting last night. There was a parade was raised amid great enthusiasm. Judge Wood bridge Strong presided at the meeting and made ar address, and Howard MacSherry delivered a stirring oration and other speeches were made.

DEPUBLICAN BANNER RAISING IN HARTFORD. Hartford, Conn., July 11 (Special).—The Young ten's Republican Club of this city beld a ratification meeting this evening, at which speeches were made by Joseph L. Barbour and ex-Mayor Morgan G. Bulkby Joseph L. Barbour and ex-Mayor Morgan G. Bula-ley, and a banner with portraits of Harrison and Morton was swung across the street. The speeches were listened to by a very large crowd, and there was a great deal of entiosiasm. At the close of the meeting the club marched to the office of "The Even-ing Post," and assisted in raising another banner for Harrison and Morton.

OFFICERS OF A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, last hairman, Theodore B. Willis; secretary, Clarence A. harrow, and treasurer, James W. Birkett, Steps were taken to add to the fifteen original members, one from each of the wards and towns unrepresented in the committee, making thirty in all.

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—The Democrats of the Vth Congressional District to-day renominated Judge J. D. Stewart for Congress.

THURMAN'S ANCIENT FOREIGN BANDANNA. A meeting of the Hariem Democratic Club too One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. When the chairman, harles W. Dayton, rapped for order at 8:30 o'clock, there was only a small attendance. Secretary Case, read a letter from Allen G. Thurman, expressing sat's faction with an old silk bandanna which the club had sent him as a present, and stating that he would, at their request, wear it as his particular bandanna. The gift is an imported article, which was brought into this country about 110 years ago by a dealer in Indian silks. As a tribute, in return for this appro-priate token Mr. Thurman has sent one of his pict-ures to adorn the walls of the club. The report of the committee appointed as delegates to the National Convention of Democratic clubs at Baltimore was ap-Convention of Democratic clubs at Ballimore was ap-proved, and a campaign committee was appointed. The chairman, before adjourning the meeting till Sep-tember, urged those present to increase the membership during the summer, as he felt that they had no mean foe to fight, but had a hard battle before them.

CLEVELAND MEN ARE SCARCE. Among Controller Myers's correspondence the other day was a letter from a Democratic friend at Richfield Springs, saying that Cleveland men were "fee and far between" there, while Harrison's supporters were "thicker than strawberries and eager to bet on Republican success."

CALVIN S. BRICE DECLINES THE HONOR. It was reported last evening among the politicians, and renerally credited, that Calvin S. Brice had positively retused to accept the chairmanship of the Executive Com-mittee of the Democratic National Committee. It was said that Mr. Brice does not relish the heavy and up-hill work before his party this year and prefers that such honors as a disastrous campaign brings should go to some body else. Opinion in Democratic circles is divided as to whom the place will next be tendered, some believing that that the duties of chairman of the Executive Committee will be merged with that of chairman of the National Com-mittee and turned over to Mr. Barnum, in the same manne as the Republicans have made Senator Quay chalirman of both committees. The new Democratic National Head-quarters in West Twenty-ninth-st. will be opened on Sat-urday evening.

Ploughing the Waves. A storm at sea means inevitable seasickness for ocean

travellers. The vibration of a steamer's scrow, even, is a sore trial to any but the strongest stomach. "Splicing the main brace," as the imbibition of a glass is jocularly termed by sailors, is a poor substitute for the swallowing of that incomparable tranquillzer of seasick stomache Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which no commercial trav-eller, tourist or invalid should be without in " crossing the bring," or making a tedious land journey. No unmedicated stimulant of commerce is comparable for efficacy to the great invigorant. Emigrants to the West pron it a reliable preventive of malarial infection, as well as other complaints to which hardship, impure water and miasma-tainted vapors give rise. It renders brackish water drinkable and harmless, and is a fine remedy for disorders of the stemach and bowels, and for kidney troubles and rheumatism.

MR. BALDWIN AND MR. CLARK FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE PAIR.

A RATHER CLOSE INTIMACY EXISTING BETWEEN AN AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER AND ONE OF THE CONTRACTORS-MR. M'CULLOH HAS A FEW WORDS TO SAY ABOUT

SECRET MEETINGS. It would be impossible for any fair investigation of wrong-doing in this city to be completed without involving County Democracy. The State inquiry is no exception to this rule, as was shown yesterday when it revealed the fact that the treasurer of the Aqueduct Board, Christopher C. Baldwin, had been engaged while in his present official position in financial transactions of an extended and peculiar character with Heman Clark, John O'Brien's partner in the Aqueduct work. Mr. Baldwin himself admitted this on

dishonorable or even improper. Nevertheless, he gave his testimony on these matters under proest, and only when directed to do so by Senator Hendricks, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. Fassett.

the stand, insisting, of course, that in all his

relations with the contractor there was nothing

Mr. Baldwin's associations with Mr. Clark extended over several years and involved a great deal of money. Together they purchased Peoria and Decatur Railroad bonds worth \$600,000, and a larger amount of stock in the Evansville and Terre Haute line. This was done after Mr. Baldwin became an Aqueduct Commissioner and Mr. Clark became an Aqueduct contractor. They were also associated in the purchase of a big block of Louisville and Nashville stock which resulted disastrously; in the directory of the Mount Morris Bank, where Governor Hill's notes were discounted, and in obtaining a large loan from the Continental Bank. Futhermore Mr. Baldwin confessed that he was a silent partner in the firm of Rathbone & Co., brokers, to whom Mr. Clark used to pay in commissions as much as \$25,000 a year. An attempt was made to prove that Mr. Clark

FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH MR. CLARK. Mr. Baldwin and Secretary McCulloh, of the Commission, were the two witnesses examined, but the testimony of the Commissioner was by far the more important. At the time of his appointment as an Aqueduct Commissioner in 1884 by Governor Cleveland, Mr. Baldwin said that he was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He had met Mr. Clark the year before, but the contractor did not become a director in the railroad until Mr. Baldwin resigned the presidency. All their financial operations were subsequent to this time. Before resigning the witness said that the company had repudinted the course he took in purchasing from the road certain of its outstanding securities for the purpose of keeping up the price of the stock. The company

the witness protested that the contractor was

never anything more than a customer.

lost \$1,000,000 by this operation.
Q.-Efforts were then made to compel you to make good this loss, were they not ! A .- Yes, sir. Q .- And this was before you were advised to go to Europe for your health? A .- It was.

Q.-General Bristow, your counsel, advised you to go abread, didn't he ! Mr. Baldwin (angrily)—Do you mean, sir, to insinuate that Mr. Clark helped me to get out of the Louisville and Nashville matter? Well, sir, I say that it is false—utterly

Q.-Well, how was the settlement effected? A.-I paid my share with the other officers. My share was up in the hundreds of thousands. I paid in cash, notes, checks and good collatoral. Yes, Mr. Clark was then a director. My cousin, Mr. Woedward, of the Hanover Bank, loaned me \$250,000. To get this accommodation it was necessary to sell fifteen or twenty shares of Meunt Morris Bank

stock. These were bought by Mr. Clark.

Q.—After your return from Europe what did you do?

A.—I became a special partner of Rathbone & Co. Mr. Clark was at times a heavy speculator. His commissions to the house were \$25,000 the first year.

to the house were \$20,000 the first year.

Q.—Is your name and that of Mr. Clark jointly en any
paper? A.—No, sir; but we had one business paper transaction about a year ago. I bought with him \$70,000
worth of bonds which are now held by the Continental Bank awaiting division.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THOMPSON. Ex-Judge Spencer had bought stock with Rathbone & Co., Mr. Baldwin said, but Clark had nothing to do with this transaction. After some further testimony about his operations with Mr. Clark, the witness was asked about the Aque duct contracts. He declared that he never knew Clark until after the bids were opened. Clark had told him that he was going to bid for the work, but he never explained why he took O'Brien for a partner. Clark never asked for any favors from him. The witness differed from Mr. Dowd in his recollections of the secret informal meeting of the Commissioners, at which it was agreed to divide the entire work between O'Brien & Clark and Brown, Howard & Co. He voted against giving all the work to any one no idea that the House would ogree to the amendment firm, but he could not say what influenced him in his votes. It was seriously talked of giving the work to the people's syndicate, but its bid of \$13,000,000 was considered too high. Mayor Edson favored this syndicate. The witness was asked how Hubert O. Thompson

"Oh, Thompson is dead," he replied: "let the dead be buried, and let every other answer for himself."

Mr. McCulloh said that the first meeting was

Mr. McCulloh said that the first meeting was held on October 29, 1884. A great many bids were opened at the time, but all were rejected. The second lot of bids was opened on December 8. They were referred to the Chief Engineer. Five of these, including O'Brien & Clark and Brown, Howard & Co., bid for the whole work. All the Commissioners were present at this meeting. S. Hastings Grant was the Controller. The bids were finally awarded on December 13. Clark got the contract by vote of Messrs. Spencer, Dowd. Baldwin at 1 Thompson. Section 8 was awarded to O'Brien & Clark, aithough Brown, Howard & Co. bid \$85,855 less. This was done for "conto O'Brien & Clark, aithough Brown, Howard & Co. bid \$85,855 less. This was done for "convenience in doing the work." For the same reason Section 8 was given to O'Brien & Clark, aithough Brown, Howard & Co.'s bid was \$75,000 lower. Between December 13 and 19 the Commissioners decided to give all the work to O'Brien & Clark and Brown, Howard & Co.

WHY THE MEMORANDUM PADS ARE MISSING. After luncheon Mr. McCulloh again took the stand, and Mr. Nicoll began the examination. The letting of the original contracts was taken up. He mentioned the firms besides Brown, Howard & Co. and O'Brien & Clark that bid for the work. The powerful syndicate referred to, he said, consisted of Gustav Schwab, Alexander E. Orr, Samuel E. of Gustav Schwab, Alexander E. Orr, Samuer E. Babcock, David Dows and other well-known capitalists, and represented \$10,000,000. The witness kept the account of the proceedings of the Commission on memorandum pads, which have been destroyed. They were not destroyed, however, by order of Judge Spencer or any one else. While going out of the room at recess, Mr. McCulloh said, going out of the room at recess, Mr. McCulloh said, Mr. McBean, the contractor, had charged him with destroying the pads by direction of Judge Spencer. Mr. McBean-I should like to ask the witness whether approached him or he approached me at recess, and

If he did not open the interview by asking what I thought of a fool on the witness-stand? Mr. McCulloh-Yes, I did ask such a question.

The witness-Mr. McBean had been talking about me in

an uncomplimentary way.

Mr. Nicoll—And you wanted to impress him with the fact that you were no fool? The witness-No, I was indifferent to any impression that I might convey to him.

Mr. Nicoll-Well, you thought you had made a pretty

good witness, didn't you? In other words, you on pretty good terms with yourself? (Laughter.) MORE BAD WORK MAY BE DISCOVERED. To Mr. Boardman the witness said that there

was no substantial reason for letting contracts to O'Brien & Clark, when Brown, Howard & Co.'s bid was below theirs. "This talk of continuity of the work is all non-

sense, then?" said Mr. Boardman. "I wouldn't say that," replied Mr. McCulloh.

Brown, Howard & Co. had not sublet their contract, so far as he knew, but O'Brien & Clark had e so. He thought that the subletting of work injurious. This led Mr. Nicoli to ask why \$140,000 worth of bad work was done in Clark's part and \$350,000 in Brown. Mr. McCulloh-I simply think that the whole has no

Mr. Lovett-Are you exhausted yet, Mr. McCulloh? Mr. McCulloh-Oh, no. I'm good for twenty-four hours

Mr. Lovett tried to show that the contractors

bids were far below the engineers' estimates, thereby "saving the city millions of dollars."

Q.—Had you any interest in the corporation firm of Wood, McKim & Co. 1 A.—No, sir, and any statement to that effect is wholly false from beginning to end.

Mr. Baldwin took the stand again to explain that the loan made by him and Heman Clark was for \$50,000 on \$70,000 worth of bonds.

Mr. Boardman-Did not the fact that you were an Aqueduct Commissioner, Mr. Baldwin, make you regret that you had any business relations whatever with Mr. Clark? A.—Well, perhaps it would have been more pleasant to have had it otherwise, but being conscious of no wrong, I feel no compunctions of conscience in

If he had the contracts to let again, Mr. Baldwin said, he would be in favor of giving them to a number of small contractors instead of to two large firms. Still, he did not feel that he made any mistake or committed any wrong in voting as he did for O'Brien & Clark and Brown, Howard

The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER SATISFIED.

THE TEMPERANCE PLANES IN THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ALL THAT SHOULD BE DESIRED. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known temperance

orator, arrived here yesterday from the West to attend She was seen last evening and asked for her views on the temperance planks of the Republican platform.

"Planks?" she repeated, "I only recognize one. That regarding free whiskey, which has been referred to as a temperance plank, was not introduced as a temperance measure at all. It is purely economic, and as such is entirely proper and in accordance with the protective views of the party. But it has no sig-nificance as representing the views of the committee or the Convention on the temperance question. At the same time, the repeal of the whiskey tax is something that has been urged for years by the best temperance people of the country."

You consider Mr. Boutelle's resolution entirely satisfactory ?"

"Yes, I do, most emphatically. It was just what was wanted from a great Republican National Con-Had it been a temperance convention f would have demanded something more, for I Prohibitionist and come from a prohibition State, Iowa. But coming, as I say, from a National political convention, it commends itself to me, possessing as is does two important features. These are, first—that the control of the liquor traffic is a matter of State ultimately became a member of this concern, but legislation, and not in the domain of Congressional action. Second—if it were the proper subject of National legislation it would be unwise for a party to declare in favor of a specific form of legislation when here is such a divergence of views as to what that legislation should be. The prohibitory States would not be willing to be committed to high license, and the party in the high-license States would resent a declara-

tion in favor of prohibition.
"I think it expresses in the best form the present attitude of the Republican party throughout the Nation toward the temperance question. I am especially, pleased that it was introduced on the floor of the Convention after its friends had falled to secure recognition in the platform. It was a bold movement to ask that Convention to reverse its own action, to suspend its own rules and amend its own work, and that on the temperance question, thus making it all the more conspicuous. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the mass of the Republican voters on this matter." "What will be the effect on the prohibition vote?"

"From letters already received, I believe the plate form satisfies the quiet, conservative temperance people who desire to vote the Republican ticket, but who would not longer affiliate with the party that remained silent on the temperance question. Of course nothing would effect the return of a large majority of regular third-party voters. These have passed beyond; the stage of argument."

"Then, Mrs. Foster, you are fully satisfied with the temperance work done at Chicago !"

"Ye, indeed; the platform and the candidates suit me entirely."

"Ye, indeed; the platform and the candidates sus me entirely."

Mrs. Foster will return to Iowa to-day, but will come back to New-York in a few weeks and remain here during the campaign.

Previous to the Chicago Convention the Republican women of Iowa had organized a few clubs. They were naturally zealous Allison women, but they are as enthusiastic for the Republican ticket as they would have been had the choice of their State been honored by the Convention. Mrs. Foster appeared in their interest to confer with the committee as to the advisability of a more thorough and comprehensive organization of Republican women not only in Iowa, but throughout the entire country. The object of these Iowa clubs is purely political, and simply proposes to do work similar to that carried on by the English women in support of Mr. Glad-jstone and the Government.

INSISTING ON THE SUBSIDY CLAUSE.

DISCUSSION OVER THE POST OFFICE BILL IN THE

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was presented to the Senate to-day. the amendment known as the subsidy clause, the After an explanation by Mr. Plumb the report was about the formation of the firm of O'Brien & agreed to and Mr. Plumb moved that the Senate insist upon the subsidy amendment and ask for a further conference. As to the Postmaster-General's statement that the existing postal service to South and Central America was satisfactory, Mr. Plumb said that, with great respect to that official, he did not believe a word of it. It might be satisfactory to the Post Office Department, but it was not satisfactory to the business public.

A brisk debate followed. Mr. B. sck (one the Schate conferces, said and he did not believe that it ought to do so.

Mr. Chace replied to Mr. Beck. He felicitated the Postmaster-General for having embraced the opportunity to make a tariff speech to Congress. Speeches were made recently in Tammany Hall by some of the most eminent lights of the Democratic party. were tumbling over in an attempt to prove that the Democratic party was not a free-trade party. 19 would be better to have sent to Tammany this letter of the Postmaster-General in which he says that it is our fiscal system that is in the way of the increase The motion to insist on the amendment was agreed

to; yeas 28, nays 16, as follows; Yeas-Allison, Blair, Bowen, *Call, Cameron, Chace, Cullom, Davis, Doinh, Edmunds, Farwell, Five, *Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Ingalis, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, *iravne, Platt. Plume, *Push, Sawyer, Spoener, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller-28.

Bate. *Beck. *Berry. *Blodgett. *Cockrell. *Colquitt. *Faulkner. *George, *Hampton, *Hearst, *Jones, of rkansas : *Reagan, *Saulsbury, *Turple, *Vest *Walthall

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for fortifications and other sea coast defences.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 36 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, July 11. + For New-England and Eastern New-York, cooler, followed Thursday night by warmer weather: rain, high southerly winds.

Marviand, cooler and fair ; followed Thursday affernoon by

ocal rains and stationary temperature; westerly winds. For Virginia and North Carolina, continued high temperature, growing cooler Thursday night; fair.
For South Carolina and Georgia stationary temperature;

fair, preceded by rain on the coast. For Florida, slightly warmer; local rains, followed by fa

warmer, except stationary temperature on the Gulf; fair. For Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, warmer and fair, For West Virginia, Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, slightly cooler and fair, except rain on th

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, warmer and fatr, followed by slightly cooler weather.

For Lower Michigan, warmer in the northern part, cooler

in the southern, local rains.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer and fair, fol-

lowed Thursday atternoon by local rains,
For Minnesota and Dakota, cooler and fair.
For Iowa and Nebraska, fair with continued high temperature; followed Taursday by cooler weather and local rains. For Missouri and Kausas continued high temperature, fair; followed in Kausas Thursday night by slightly cooled

For Colorado cooler and fate.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TM 10 UKS: Mercing. Night. In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Hudnut's pharmacy, 21s Breadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 12, 1 a.m. - Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday with partial cloudisess at night. The temperature ranged between 66° and 80°, the average (77°c°) being 5°c° higher than on Tuesday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be showers and cooler weather.

The Best High-Class Cigarettes

Kinney Bros. Special Favoure